ATTACHMENT A

ATTACHMENT A

The following information describes GTE Mobilnet's typical interconnection arrangements with other LECs.

Calling Scope

- Mobile to Land (M/L) Typically LATA wide. Many areas, such as Texas, have wide area calling areas that cover 2/3 of the state. Tennessee has toll free statewide calling.

- Land to Mobile (L/M): The normal calling scope of the landline subscriber.

MOU Rates

- The average minute of use (MOU) rate for M/L local calling scope: $.0258 per minute

- The average MOU rate for M/L toll calling scope: $.0808 per minute

- The average MOU rate for L/M toll whereby the CMRS provider selects access in lieu of the landline subscriber paying toll: $.0253 per minute

- Numbers:

    - o Blocks of numbers are typically obtained as PABX DID and are usually tariffed at a monthly charge per block of 20 or so numbers

    - o Full NXX codes: Usually a one time establishment charge, however, some LECs in some states have charged a small annual maintenance fee. The one time charge can be anywhere from zero to $11,000 depending on the LEC and state

- The dedicated facility from the Mobile Switching Center to the tandem or end office: This is highly variable and based on mileage and location. For example: A T-1 facility in an urban area may be $275 per month; in a rural area it can be in excess of $2,000 per month. The average rate is $425 per month.

- GTE Mobilnet currently does not receive mutual compensation from any LEC

ATTACHMENT A

Overview of GTE Telephone Operations Interconnection Arrangements

The following is a brief overview of the basic interconnection arrangements and custom arrangements GTE Telops provides to CMRS providers. A more detailed description of each interconnection arrangement follows.

With the exception of those states where interconnection arrangemetns are mandated to tariff (Alaska, Florida, Michigan, South Carolina, and a pending order in California), GTE offers these arrangements under negotiated contracts.

BASIC/STANDARD Mobile Type 1, Type 2A and Type 2B

The three types of interconnection above consist of the following rating components:

- A dedicated facility from the CMRS provider's point of presence, (generally their Mobile Switching Office), and the end office in the case of Type 1 and Type 2B, or the Access tandem for Type 2A. This facility is rated either from the State Special Access Tariff, the Interstate Special Access Tariff, or on an Individual Case Basis if special construction is involved.

- Two-way minute of use (MOU)

  - o Terminating MOU
    - Local
    - Toll
    - Includes non-GTE points
    - Generally a composite of all traffic

  - o Originating MOU
    - Local: No charge to CMRS providers; normal local charges assessed to landline end user
    - EAS or Extended Local Service: No charge to CMRS provider; normal local charges assessed to landline end user
    - Toll: Landline enduser pays toll based on the applicable tariff; in the case of Type 2A, the CMRS provider has the option of paying a wireless access rate in lieu of the landline user paying toll, known as Reverse Billing

  - o Price Levels are based on the applicable state switched access tariff.

- Numbers

  The CMRS provider may elect Blocks of 100 numbers or a Full NXX Code. The Blocks of 100 number charge includes a non-recurring charge and a monthly recurring charge. For Full NXX codes the CMRS provider is assessed a non-recurring charge.

TYPE 2T (TYPE 2A EQUAL ACCESS CONNECTION)

This arrangement allows the CMRS provider to access Interexchange Carriers (ICs) in order for the CMRS provider to comply with Equal Access obligations. The arrangement consists of a dedicated facility from the CMRS provider's point of presence to the Access Tandem. No usage is charged to the CMRS provider. Normal switched access usage is charged to the IC, excluding carrier common line charges and end office charges.

CUSTOM ARRANGEMENTS:

GTE Telops also offers custom arrangements on a market by market basis. These custom arrangements are generally:

- wide area arrangements
- for larger markets
- averaged rates for the wider calling/called area
- offered to all customers within the market area
- include term of contract discounts and volume commitments
- may include land to mobile usage charge

BASIC/STANDARD Paging Type 1, Type 2A and Type 2B

The three types of interconnection consist of the following rating components:

- Dedicated facility - Same as mobile

  o Originating MOU

  - Local: No charge to CMRS provider; normal local charges assessed to landline end user
  - EAS or Extended Local Service: No charge to CMRS provider; normal local charges assessed to landline end user
  - Toll: Landline enduser pays toll based on the applicable tariff; and in the case of Type 2A, the CMRS provider has the option of paying a wireless access rate in lieu of the landline user paying toll, known as Reverse Billing
  - A Switch Termination Charge is applied to Paging interconnection. The charge may be paid on a flat rate monthly recurring charge basis or a minute of use basis

- Numbers: Same as mobile

- NOTE: Paging carriers in some instances have elected to purchase end user direct inward dial PBX trunks from the local end user tariffs. This end user service is not described in this document.

ATTACHMENT A

MOU RATES

- The average mobile to land MOU rate, for all types of interconnection, weighted by minute of use is $.027726

  - o GTE average mobile to land MOU rates for Type 1 and Type 2A Basic interconnection

    - Lowest State MOU rate: $.017360
    - Highest State MOU rate: $.081236

  - o GTE average mobile to land MOU rate for Type 2B Basic interconnection

    - Lowest State MOU rate: $.011146
    - Highest State MOU rate: $.077044

- GTE average land to mobile Optional Reverse Billing MOU rate for Type 2A Basic interconnection

  - o Lowest State MOU rate: $.019406
  - o Average optional land to mobile MOU rate weighted by minutes of use is $.03268
  - o Highest State MOU rate: $.089984

FULL NXX ESTABLISHMENT NON-RECURRING CHARGE:

- o Lowest State rate: $750.00
- o Highest State rate: $11,950

BLOCK OF 100 NUMBERS:
(Per 100 block)

	Monthly Recurring Charge
o Lowest	$.50
o Highest	$13.00

ATTACHMENT A

GTE TELEPHONE OPERATIONS: BASIC INTERCONNECTION

Basic interconnections are utilized as the building blocks for all network options, rate options, billing options, and discounts.

The interconnection contract covers three components of interconnection:

- Interconnection facility
- Switch usage
- Telephone numbers

It is important to note that point-to-point facilities are not covered by the interconnection contract. These facilities are ordered from the applicable tariff.

In the tariffed states, the product offer varies slightly from the descriptions that follow. More information is available by reviewing the specific tariffs.

Each basic interconnection type contains the following sections:

Availability - Indicates current product availability.

Call Scope - Describes the M/L and L/M, or L/P calling areas available with a particular interconnection.

Dial Plan - Identifies the M/L and L/M, or L/P digit information required for call routing and completion.

Call Routing - Outlines the method of call routing for the interconnection.

Numbers - Describes the requirements for telephone numbers.

Facilities - Describes the available options for the interconnection facility.

Rating- Outlines the three components of interconnection.

RATING ELEMENTS

INTERCONNECTION FACILITY:

There are three rate elements which make up the interconnection facility:

- Special Access Line (SAL)
- Special Transport
- Transport Termination

Special Access Line

A Special Access Line (SAL) provides the transmission facilities to a Customer Designated Location (CDL) or the facilities between a CDL and the Serving Wire Center (SWC). This rate element varies by type of capability (i.e., analog or digital) and type of facility (e.g., voicegrade, DS1, DS3).

One SAL charge applies per CDL at which the facility is terminated. This charge applies even if the facilities to the CDL do not transit a serving wire center; this charge also applies if the CDL and the serving wire center are co-located in a Telephone Company building.

Special Transport

Special Transport provides for the transmission facilities between two SWCs associated with the CDL.

The Special Transport element is distance sensitive, and varies with type of capability (i.e., analog or digital) and type of facility (e.g., voicegrade, DS1, DS3). Special Transport may be provided by more than one telephone company.

Transport Termination

The Transport Termination element applies only to DS1 and DS3 offerings and is in addition to the Special Transport rate element. Transport Termination provides the equipment and arrangements necessary to terminate the Special Transport facility at a SWC. One Transport Termination charge applies for the termination of each end of a Special Transport facility for DS1 and DS3 offerings.

NOTE: For more detailed rating information on the above rate elements, refer to the State Tariffs.

SWITCHED USAGE

Relative to applicable rate elements and the functions associated with each rate element.

The contract usage rates are basically switched access composite rates with adjustments made for mileage differences. The wireless usage rate is comprised of the following switched access components:

M / L - Type 1 / 2A	M / L - Type 2B
Transport Facility	Transport Termination (1)
Transport Termination (2)	Interconnection Charge *
Tandem Switching *	End Office Switching
Interconnection Charge *	Information Surcharge
End Office Switching	
Information Surcharge	

* Tandem Switching and Interconnection Charge do not apply in non-LTR states.

The L / M Reverse Billing rates are banded in most states (0-24.9, 25-50, and >50) but developed using the same switched access components as the M / L - Type 1 and 2A, adjusted for the non-conversation time and the average mileage in each band.

GTE Telops custom arrangements are all developed from a similar conceptual perspective. We start with the Type 1 / 2A rate and add additional transport to recover the distance between tandems as well as the distance between other tandems and their respective end offices.

As indicated by the switched access rate elements outlined above, every network function recovered through our switched access rates is also recovered through our wireless access rates with the exception of the local loop via the CCL.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NXX Codes: A non-recurring charge is assessed to the CMRS provider which recovers administration costs and NXX establishment at GTE's switches.

Block of 100 Numbers: A non-recurring charge and a monthly recurring charge is assessed per each 100 block of numbers. Charges are based on existing end user rates for blocks of numbers.

BASIC INTERCONNECTIONS - MOBILE **TYPE 1**

DESCRIPTION

The Type 1 interconnection is a connection between a mobile carrier and an end office for the purpose of originating and terminating traffic or for access to end user services (i.e. DA, Operator services, 911, etc). The interconnection consists of a facility between the mobile carrier and the end office, switch usage, and telephone numbers (only required if the mobile carrier wishes to receive originating (L/M) traffic).

The Type 1 interconnection is generally a trunkside connection. This trunkside connection is a trunk with line-like treatment (TWLT), that offers trunkside signaling and supervision, but treats the connection as a line for recording and dialing purposes.

The facility for interconnection may be two- or four-wire voice grade, DS1, or DS3.

Certain switch types may require distinct trunk groups based on traffic direction, or other specific configurations.

AVAILABILITY

Available in all GTE Telops jurisdictions.

CALL SCOPE

The M/L calling scope of a Type 1 interconnection gives access to any point in the PSTN. Specifically, the mobile carrier may send calls over the Type 1 interconnection destined for the local, toll and interLATA calling areas, Directory Assistance, Repair, 911, Special Access Codes (i.e. 800, 900, etc.), 10XXX, 950, and International Calling.

For interLATA calls, the Type 1 interconnection must be pre-subscribed to an interexchange carrier chosen by the mobile carrier just like any line in an equal access office. The mobile carrier can access other interexchange carriers by using the 10XXX code, assuming the mobile carrier allows equal access.

For L/M calling, any PSTN user may place a call to the telephone numbers associated with the Type 1 interconnection.

DIAL PLAN

The M/L dial plan requires the mobile carrier to send GTE sufficient digit information for call routing and completion. Digits sent by the mobile carrier will vary based on services required by the mobile carrier's end user. For example, intraLATA toll and interLATA toll would require 1+. Foreign and Home NPAs would require 1+NPA+7 digits, and international would require 01, 011+dialing.

The L/M dial plan is such that end users must dial 7/10 digits if they are in the local calling area of the interconnection. End users must dial 1+10 digits if they are in the toll calling area (outside of the local and EAS calling scope) with respect to the point of interconnection.

CALL ROUTING

M/L routing is from the Type 1 interconnection to the point of call termination. Common LEC facilities are utilized for mobile traffic. M/L calls are routed in a manner identical to land line end-user calls. Inter-office toll, and EAS facilities may be utilized based on the specific network configuration.

NUMBERS

For M/L functionality, a billing number is required. The billing number is used for ANI & billing purposes only and is assigned to the interconnection trunk group.

On the Type 1 interconnection, Selective Class of Call Screening (SCCS) is set. This restricts operator-assisted (0-,0+) mobile originated calls to collect, calling card, or third-number billing calls only by sending information digits 7 or 07 to the Operator Services Switch (OSS).
For L/M functionality, the Type 1 interconnection must be provisioned with blocks of 100 numbers or a full NXX. The LERG indicates the end office as the location of the NXX/numbers.

Toll Billing Exception (TBE) is applied to blocks of numbers and full NXXs within GTE Database Activation Center (DBAC). This specifies that no collect or third-number billed calls will be allowed to mobile numbers.

FACILITIES

Type 1 interconnection facilities are typically ordered at the DS1 level, however, two- and four-wire voice grade circuits can be used. Two-way, voice grade, Type 1 interconnections are always four-wire circuits that typically use MF address pulsing and E&M supervision. Typically wink start operation is used to control the address pulsing. One-way, Type 1 circuits can be provided on a four-wire basis with E&M supervision or on a two-wire basis using reverse battery supervision like a DID connection. If the carrier has sufficient capacity requirements, a DS3 interconnection facility may be utilized.

RATING

The mobile carrier is charged for three components on the Type 1 interconnection:

- Interconnection Facility
- Telephone Numbers
- Switch Usage

Interconnection Facility

The interconnection facility covered by the interconnection contract is rated from the special access tariff utilizing non-recurring and monthly recurring charges (i.e. SAL, special access termination and special transport. See appendices for definition of these billing elements.).

Muxing charges are not required unless the mobile carrier desires a DS3 interconnection facility or requests to use the interconnection facility for point-to-point special access (refer to appendices for point-to-point definition).

Telephone Numbers

Blocks of 100 numbers and full NXXs are rated with non-recurring and monthly charges (monthly charges are only applied to blocks of 100 numbers).

Switch Usage

The M/L switch usage on a Type 1 interconnection is MOU based for calls terminated within the local and EAS calling area of the interconnection and are rated per the provisions of the contract. Tariff toll charges for IntraLATA calls are assessed to the mobile carrier for calls terminated outside the local and EAS calling area of the interconnection. While interLATA traffic is at no charge (from GTE) to the mobile carrier, feature group charges will apply to the interexchange carrier, who in-turn bills the mobile carrier. Tariffed charges are also applied as appropriate (i.e. Directory Assistance, Operator Surcharges).

The L/M local switch usage on a Type 1 interconnection is zero rated to the mobile carrier, if recorded at all. End-user charges apply as appropriate to the land line user which originates the call. Local/Toll determination for end-user rating purposes is based on the relationship between the end office of the Type 1 interconnection and the end office of the land line originator.

ATTACHMENT A

BASIC INTERCONNECTION - MOBILE **TYPE 2B/2B-SS7**

DESCRIPTION

The Type 2B interconnection is a connection between a mobile carrier and an end office. The interconnection consists of a facility between the mobile carrier and the end office, switch usage, and telephone numbers (only required if the mobile carrier wishes to receive originating (L/M) traffic). If the mobile carrier wishes to receive originating traffic (L/M), a full NXX is required. The Type 2B interconnection is generally used as a high-use trunk group for terminating traffic to a specific end office.

The Type 2B interconnection is a trunkside connection. The facility for interconnection may be two- or four-wire voice grade, DS1, or DS3.

For the description of SS7 in relation to the Type 2B interconnection, please refer to the Type S Interconnection in this section.

AVAILABILITY

Currently available from most Equal Access Class 5 End offices.

CALL SCOPE

The M/L calling scope of a Type 2B interconnection gives access to only the end office of connection and its pair gain devices (remotes with unique NXXs are not part of the M/L call scope). Ancillary services (i.e. Directory Assistance, 0+, 0-, etc.) are not part of the M/L calling scope of a Type 2B interconnection.

For L/M calling, any PSTN user may place a call to the numbers associated with the Type 2B interconnection.

DIAL PLAN

The M/L dial plan requires the mobile carrier to send GTE sufficient digit information for call routing. The mobile carrier must send a minimum of seven digits on a direct dialed call and conform to the NANP.

The L/M dial plan is such that end users must dial 7/10 digits if they are in the local calling area of the interconnection. End users must dial 1+7/10 digits if they are in the toll calling area with respect to the interconnection.

CALL ROUTING

M/L call routing is from the Type 2B interconnection to the point of call termination. The call scope is only the office of interconnection.

L/M calls placed to telephone numbers associated with the Type 2B interconnection are routed according to the LERG to the interconnection at the end office.

NUMBERS

For L/M functionality the Type 2B interconnection must be provisioned with a full NXX. The LERG indicates the point of interface as the location of the numbers.

Toll Billing Exception (TBE) is applied to the full NXXs within GTE's DBAC. This specifies that no collect or third-number billed calls will be allowed to mobile numbers.

FACILITIES

Type 2B interconnection facilities are typically ordered at the DS1 level as a high usage trunk group. This high usage trunk group is usually a two-way, four-wire circuit that uses only MF address pulsing and E&M supervision. Only wink start operation is permitted to control the address pulsing. Depending on capacity requirements, voice grade or DS3 facilities may be utilized.

Type 2B-SS7 interconnection facilities are ordered at the DS1 or DS3 level. The Type 2B-SS7 interconnection must be used in conjunction with a Type S Interconnection. SS7 ISUP messages are used to setup and release SS7-supported trunks in the Type 2B-SS7 interconnection. The Type 2B-SS7 supports the trunk circuit connection between a GTE end office equipped with SS7 functionality and the mobile switching center.

Coupled with the Type S interconnection, the Type 2B SS7 interconnection will allow for additional capabilities beyond those able to be supported with a Type 2B interconnection. For example, the calling party number will be included in the call setup signaling on the Type S interconnection when the Type 2B SS7 interconnection is used for establishing trunk connections. (See Type S Interconnection in this section)

RATING

The mobile carrier is charged for three components on the Type 2B interconnection:

- Interconnection Facility
- Telephone Numbers
- Switch Usage

(Refer to the Type S Interconnection in this section for SS7 rating components.)

Interconnection Facility

Refer to Type 1

Telephone Numbers

Full NXXs are rated with a non-recurring charge only and are not required if the mobile customer desires only one-way M/L service.

Switch Usage

The M/L switch usage on a Type 2B interconnection is MOU based for all calls terminating to the office of interconnection.

The L/M local switch usage on a Type 2B interconnection is zero rated to the mobile carrier, if recorded at all. End-user charges apply as appropriate to the land line user who originates the call.

ATTACHMENT A

BASIC INTERCONNECTIONS - MOBILE **TYPE 2A/2A-SS7**

DESCRIPTION

The Type 2A interconnection is a connection between a mobile carrier and an access tandem for the purpose of originating and terminating traffic. The interconnection consists of a facility between the mobile carrier and the access tandem, switch usage, and telephone numbers (only required if the mobile carrier wishes to receive originating (L/M) traffic).

Type 2A interconnection is a trunkside connection at an access tandem. The facility for the interconnection may be two- or four-wire voice grade, DS1, or DS3.

For the description of SS7 in relation to the Type 2A interconnection, please refer to the Type S Interconnection in this section.

AVAILABILITY

Currently available from Equal Access Class 4 and 4/5 Access Tandem offices.

CALL SCOPE

The M/L calling scope of a Type 2A interconnection gives access to those end offices which subtend the access tandem of connection. End offices that are EAS or toll to the serving wire center of the access tandem of interconnection but do not subtend the access tandem of interconnection are not part of the M/L calling scope. Ancillary services (i.e. Directory Assistance, 0+, 0-, etc.) are not part of the M/L calling scope of a Type 2A interconnection.

The L/M local calling scope of a Type 2A interconnection is from subtending end offices that are Local/EAS to the access tandem of connection in addition to non-subtending end offices that are Local/EAS to the access tandem of connection or the access tandem of connection serving wire center. L/M toll will route in accordance with the LERG.

DIAL PLAN

The M/L dial plan requires the mobile carrier to send GTE sufficient digit information for call routing. The mobile carrier must send a minimum of seven digits on a direct dialed call and must conform to the North American Numbering Plan (NANP).

The L/M dial plan is such that end users must dial 7/10 digits if they are in the local calling area of the interconnection (local calling area of the interconnection is defined as the local calling area of the serving wire center of the access tandem). End users must dial 1+10 digits if they are in the toll calling area (outside of the local and EAS calling scope) with respect to the point of interconnection (see reverse billing).

CALL ROUTING

M/L call routing is from the Type 2A interconnection to the point of call termination. Typically, existing tandem to end-office trunk facilities are utilized for M/L call routing.

L/M calls placed to telephone numbers associated with the Type 2A interconnection are routed to the interconnection at the access tandem.

NUMBERS

For L/M functionality, the Type 2A interconnection must be provisioned with a dedicated NXX. The LERG indicates the point of interface as the location of the numbers. An NXX will not be split between two or more connections.

Toll Billing Exception (TBE) is applied to dedicated NXXs within GTE databases. This specifies that no collect or third-number billed calls will be allowed to mobile numbers.

FACILITIES

Refer to Type 2B

RATING

Refer to Type 2B.

Interconnection Facility

Refer to Type 2B.

Telephone Numbers

Dedicated NXXs are rated with a non-recurring charge only and are not required if the mobile customer desires only one-way M/L service. A billing number instead of CIC number is required for LSSGR applications for M/L.

Switch Usage

The M/L switch usage on a Type 2A interconnection is MOU based for all calls terminated to offices within the calling scope of the connection.

The L/M local switch usage on a Type 2A interconnection is zero rated to the mobile carrier (if recorded at all) or unless the mobile carrier selects reverse billing (refer to Reverse Billing). End-user charges apply as appropriate to the land line user who originates the call.

ATTACHMENT A

NETWORK OPTIONS - MOBILE REVERSE BILLING

DESCRIPTION

The reverse billing option provides the mobile carrier the option to pay usage charges in lieu of the end user paying toll charges from end office(s) which are toll points within the calling scope of the Type 2A interconnection. This option is for L/M traffic only. Reverse Billing appears like a local call to the end user.

AVAILABILITY

Currently available to GTE toll point offices subtending an access tandem with a Type 2A interconnection. The access tandem may be GTE or non-GTE.

CALL SCOPE

Reverse billing applies to sent paid and Direct Distance Dialed (DDD) calls including calls placed from coin phones. Coin calls will require a coin deposit and where technically feasible, the coin will be returned.

Call types that are not eligible for Reverse Billing are:

- Operator Assisted calls - both 0+ and 0- calls, including calls placed from coin phones.
- OutWats calls
- Hotel/Motel calls - charges associated with these calls are at the discretion of the establishment.

RATING

L/M rating for reverse billing is based on:

1.) Banded mileage rating

Where banded mileage rating exists, the average mileage between the toll point offices which the customer selects to be reverse billing and the tandem of interconnection is utilized for the mileage calculation. The appropriate band rate is selected and applied to the L/M traffic from those offices selected for reverse billing.

2.) Single state-wide average mileage rating

With the reverse billing option, the mobile carrier may only change options after service installation on an annual basis. An NRC for each office changing billing options will apply.

The application of the option is based on the land line user end office and the "to" CMRS NXX within the billing system.

ATTACHMENT A

BASIC INTERCONNECTIONS - MOBILE **TYPE 2T/2T-SS7**

DESCRIPTION

Type 2T interconnection is a connection between a mobile carrier and an access tandem. This interconnection type is ordered exclusively for the purpose of routing equal access traffic from the mobile carrier to the Interexchange Carriers (ICs). The interconnection consists of a facility between the mobile carrier and the tandem, and switch usage.

Type 2T interconnection is a trunkside connection to an access tandem used for Mobile to IC traffic only. The facility for interconnection may be two- or four-wire voice grade, DS1, or DS3.

For the description of SS7 in relation to the Type 2T interconnection, please refer to the Type S Interconnection in this section.

NOTE: Type 2T is used by GTE, it is not a Bellcore standard interconnection type.

AVAILABILITY

Currently available from most Equal Access Class 4 and 4/5 Access Tandem offices.

CALL SCOPE

The Mobile/IC calling scope of a Type 2T interconnection gives access to only those IC's which have agreed to accept the mobile traffic.

In order to receive traffic, each IC must provide a letter of agency to GTE. It is the mobile carrier's responsibility to obtain the letter of agency. This letter provides the authority for GTE to route the traffic to the IC and bill accordingly. In addition, the letter is an agreement that mobile traffic is not part of any existing casual user agreements.

DIAL PLAN

The Mobile/IC traffic is equal access and must be sent by the mobile carrier to the interexchange carrier using FGD signalling protocol. FGC signalling is not accepted over this interconnection type.

CALL ROUTING

The mobile carrier sends OZZ/1NX codes plus the CIC to the access tandem for call routing.

Where technology allows, the access tandem will block traffic to those ICs that have not specifically agreed to accept the mobile traffic.

NUMBERS

N/A

FACILITIES

Refer to Type 2A.

RATING

The mobile carrier is charged for only one component on the Type 2T interconnection:

- Interconnection facility

(Refer to the Type S Interconnection in this section for SS7 rating components.)

Interconnection Facility

Refer to Type 2A.

Switch Usage

The Mobile/IC switch usage on a Type 2T interconnection is at no charge (from GTE)to the mobile carrier. Switched Access usage charges are billed to the IC, excluding carrier common line and end office charges.

ATTACHMENT A

ENHANCED AND CUSTOM ARRANGEMENTS: The following enhanced and customized arrangements are offered on a market by market basis to CMRS providers within that market.

NETWORK OPTIONS - MOBILE **HONORED/DISTRIBUTED NXX**

DESCRIPTION

Honored/Distributed (H/D) NXX is a Land/Mobile (L/M) option defined as an NXX placed at a GTE interconnection other than that from which it was originally obtained for routing purposes.

The intent of the H/D NXX product option is to provide L/M traffic delivery directly to an interconnection with GTE, and to provide an expanded L/M calling scope.

An Honored NXX is a Dedicated NXX that was originally provisioned by a LEC other than GTE.

AVAILABILITY

Within the GTE network, an NXX will be Honored/Distributed:

- o to a Type 2A interconnection;
- o from a Type 2A interconnection to a Type 2A interconnection;
- o from a Type 2A interconnection to a Type 1 interconnection
- o from a Type 2A interconnection to a Type 2B interconnection

A Type 2A and Type 1 or 2B interconnection can not share the same NXX in the same tandem complex. The original NXX for distribution must be assigned to the mobile carrier. An NXX may not be distributed from a Type 1 or 2B interconnection.

CALL SCOPE

An H/D NXX can only reside in one office in a tandem complex (either at the access tandem or one subtending end office). GTE will not honor/distribute NPA-NXXs to multiple interconnections when the L/M calling scope of the interconnections overlap.

For example, if the mobile carrier has a Type 2A interconnection at an access tandem with an NXX (honored/distributed or dedicated), the mobile carrier may not distribute the NXX to a Type 1 or 2B interconnection at a subtending end office of the access tandem.

When an NXX is H/D to a Type 2A interconnection, all toll point offices subtending the access tandem must be selected for reverse billing. This applies whether the Type 2A interconnection is at a GTE tandem.

For Type 1 and 2B interconnections, H/D is only available when GTE owns the tandem complex of the interconnection. Reverse billing does not apply to a H/D Type 1 or 2B interconnection.

DIAL PLAN

The L/M dial plan for the H/D NXX will follow the local dial plan to the fullest extent possible. Since all toll point offices within the tandem calling scope of a Type 2A interconnection are selected as reverse billed when a H/D NXX exists at the interconnection, the dial plan for those offices will be 7/10 digit with no prefix requirement.

Step offices may remain 1+ due to equipment limitations. Reverse billing will not apply to step end offices that subtend another LEC's tandem.

M/L is not applicable.

CALL ROUTING

For Type 2A interconnections, only L/M calls from end offices subtending the tandem of interconnection will be routed to the access tandem location of the H/D NXX.

For Type 1 and 2B interconnections, L/M calls from end offices that are EAS/Local to the end office of interconnection will route to the end office location of the H/D NXX.

Any other points in the network calling the Type 1, 2B or 2A interconnections will route according to the LERG.

If H/D NXXs are distributed in a Wide Area Calling scenario, NXXs will only be distributed to the physical connection. Calls from tandem complexes with no physical